



THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1887.

STATE FAIR—FIRE COMPANIES

It will be seen by the programme of operations below, that the Trustees have been enabled, and authorized, by liberal and spirited citizens in different sections of the State, to extend their list of premiums for competitors beyond the published list. In doing this they carry out the wishes of those who contribute to the object.

It will be well, perhaps, to remark here, that in doing this they use none of the money furnished by the State to be distributed in premiums. This is appropriated for the specific purpose mentioned in the pamphlet list. The funds appropriated for the "grand contest" and the "firemen's rally," are from other sources, to be distributed by the Trustees for the purposes named, according to their judgment.

The prospects for having a first rate exhibition at Bangor are bright. The Trustees have made every arrangement that will be requisite, and the work of preparation is going on. Among other arrangements which will contribute to the convenience of exhibitors of heavy machinery, is a large, two-story building, in the basement of which, by the liberality of Messrs. Hinkley & Egery, is to be placed a powerful steam engine, which will be used to propel any machinery that is brought, and its full action thus be easily demonstrated.

The Fine Arts department promises to be excellent. Among the attractions to be seen will be the interesting group of wax statuary, by a Maine artist, representing the trial of our Savior before Pontius Pilate, the proprietor, Mr. B. E. Thordike, having entered it for exhibition.

The following is a part of the programme adopted above:

The breeders of good horses will be gratified to learn that liberal premiums in different parts of the State have been authorized and the Trustees to offer the following premiums, in addition to those offered by the Society, for the purpose of procuring the best of the superior power, speed, and bottom, of Maine horses, under the following Classification and Rules:

Grand Contest.
Class I.
Horses raised and always owned in Maine. All competitors in this class to be in harness.
For fastest trotting stallion, 5 years or under, best two in three, \$30 00
For fastest trotting gelding, 5 years old or under, best two in three, 30 00
For fastest trotting mare, 5 years old or under, best two in three, 30 00
For fastest trotting stallion, gelding, or mare, raised and always owned in Maine, best two in three, \$200 00

N. E. All horses entered for the \$300 premiums must pay \$5 entrance fee, and testimony be given as to age and ownership, if required by the committee.

Horses wherever raised or owned. Competition in this class to be in harness.
For fastest trotting, gelding, or mare, best three in five, \$200 00
N. E. All horses entered for either of the above \$200 premiums, must pay an entrance fee of \$10, and testimony given as to age and ownership, and, if required by the committee.

All horses entered for competition for either of the \$200 premiums, must not be allowed to compete for either of the \$300 premiums.
All horses intended to compete for either of the Grand Contest premiums must be entered with the Secretary before 10 o'clock of Wednesday morning of the Show and Fair, and fee paid.

\$10,000 are offered in premiums, for the encouragement of the several departments of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Mechanical and Artistic Industry.

The Trustees have made ample provision for Grounds and Halls, to accommodate exhibitors in these pursuits.

Fire Companies.
In Maine are invited to exhibit the superior action of their respective companies on the Society's grounds, and to compete for the \$2000 Silver Trophy to be awarded as first and second premiums, to the companies that shall display the most power and skill in throwing water with their single provision for Grounds and Halls, to accommodate exhibitors in these pursuits.

Rules and regulations governing the trial to be made known at the time by the committee.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

September opens quite cool. On Monday night, the weather was nearly cold enough for frost. The crops are, as yet, promising well, all that is needed, now, being a little warm weather, and a reasonably late fall. We hear some complaint of the rot in potatoes, but it is far from general, as yet. The reports from other portions of the State are favorable. The last Piscataquis Observer speaks as follows of the crops in that county:

"The crops in this county, so far as we have seen and heard, are thus:—The hay crop is pretty good; the hay is much better than last year, but not so much as there is, however, considerable old hay on hand, and there will be enough, and some to spare. Corn looks well, and is 'filling up' fast—and if Jack will keep at a proper distance until after the 15th of Sept., we shall have a decent crop. Wheat, there will not be much—the weather must have made it have—many farmers have mowed whole fields for fodder. They will be obliged to go to New York mills for flour another winter. Oats—there will be a decent crop if it is said, and farmers will not fail to exchange their oats for flour. Potatoes are rotting badly—especially among the 'Jacksons'—the sooner the earlier varieties are dug the better—a farmer who has tried it, recommends putting them in barrels and sprinkling with lime on them, he says by adopting this method they will not rot. Fruit—there will be but little raised in the county—the last severe winter greatly damaged both apple and plum-trees, and the latter fruit will be scarce and high priced.

A correspondent at North Wayne, whose letter was received too late for our last paper, writes, under date of the 22d ult., as follows:

"Thinking that you would like to hear something about the crops in this section, I have taken some pains to inform myself, not only by observation, but by enquiry of intelligent farmers, and most of all of them have come to the conclusion that the yield will be one-third more than an average, although they speak discouragingly of the wheat crop. They think that we shall receive about two-thirds of a crop, but should the weevil be very numerous, this most important crop will be almost a complete failure. Corn and potatoes look promising, and all kinds of roots are maturing rapidly. Therefore, taking everything into consideration, I think that the farmers will have no cause to regret that the present season has not been a fruitful one, for the interest of the agriculturists."

Other items respecting the crops of this season will be found in our columns, this week.

TREASURER OF K. & P. R. B. Within a few days, Mr. J. S. Cushing has received the appointment of Treasurer of the Kennebec & Portland Railroad Company, vice A. H. Gilman. Mr. Cushing has, for a long time, acted as General Ticket agent for the Road, to the entire satisfaction of all having business with that department, and will continue to perform the duties of that office in connection with those of Treasurer, the two offices having been united as a measure of retrenchment.

INTERNATIONAL HOLIDAY. We like the suggestion of a correspondent of the Boston Journal, who says the successful completion of the work of laying the telegraphic cable ought to be marked by a joyous and permanent record on the calendar of time, and recommends that the anniversary thereof be made an international holiday.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

For the Maine Farmer.

SUMMER, 1887.

Our foreign news this week, is of more than ordinary interest, bringing, as it does, the intelligence of the loss of the great submarine telegraphic cable, after the successful paying out of \$50 millions. We had hoped to announce the triumphant completion of this great work in our present issue, but we are not at all doubtful of its final success. The experiments thus far tried have demonstrated, beyond the possibility of a doubt, at least three things which were looked upon rather as the assumptions of over confident minds, than as the authorized conclusions of scientific research and experiment. These are, first—that the electric fluid can be successfully, and without material retardation, sent through 2500 miles of wire. Second, that its passage is not influenced by being submerged in the ocean, even at the depth of two miles, signals between the ship and shore being constantly exchanged, up to the moment of the break. Third, that the enterprise is feasible, and will eventually succeed—the failure of the first attempt being attributable rather to defect in the paying out machinery, and perhaps, in part, to a lack of skill, or error of judgment in those conducting the operation, from the novelty of the affair, than to any insurmountable natural or scientific obstacles. Therefore, we have a firm belief that the telegraphic will be completed. Perhaps not at the second, nor yet at the third trial,—but it is now merely a question of time. Each successive trial will show wherein the former attempts were deficient, and the care which will be taken to guard against failure, with past experience for a guide, will finally give the world the greatest work of this or any other age—a work that will do more to strengthen and perpetuate the present friendly relations of two of the greatest nations in the world, than could be effected in any other manner.

The following additional particulars of the breaking of the cable are copied from the London Times of Saturday, Aug. 15—

PLYMOUTH, Friday evening. The United States steam frigate Niagara, Captain Hudson, from Atlantic, followed by the Susquehanna, Captain, and Her Majesty's steam ship Agamemnon, Master-Commander Noddall, entered the Sound this afternoon on their return from their unsuccessful effort to lay the telegraphic cable. On board the Niagara they report that at the time of the severance, a quarter of four o'clock on Tuesday morning, 335 nautical or about 380 statute miles had been laid, at a distance of 200 to 250 miles in a direct course from Valentia. The wind, however, was so strong, and the ship was going from three to four knots, and the cable paying out five to six, and sometimes seven, knots.

The extra expenditure of slack commenced on Monday evening, when a strong breeze and heavy swell prevailed, and a powerful undercurrent was experienced. The current forced the wire from the ship at a considerable angle.

When the break was applied with increased power the stern of the Niagara was shaken to the ground, and the extra strain caused by her rising was the immediate cause of the cable's parting.

The Susquehanna was a mile off on the Niagara's starboard beam; the Agamemnon, the Cyclops, and the Leopard were within signal distance.

At 12 o'clock the Cyclops left for Valentia, and the Leopard for Spithead. The other three remained to make some experiments.

Sundays were found by the Cyclops at 2000 fathoms. At night they kept a course S. E., under easy steam, and on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock bore up for Plymouth Sound. The Niagara is gone into Humber, the general opinion of the sea and the extra strain caused by her rising was the immediate cause of the cable's parting.

A Valentia dispatch says that a considerable portion of the lost cable may be recovered.

The general feeling in England was that no renewed attempt at laying down the cable would be made this season, although confidence in the ultimate triumph of the enterprise remained undisturbed. By the next steamer we shall probably learn the decision of the Directors as to making another trial.

On Tuesday afternoon of last week, before the arrival of the news of its failure, the Mayor and Aldermen of Portland voted that, upon the receipt of the news of the successful laying of the Submarine Cable, a salute of one hundred guns should be fired, and the bells of the city rung one hour, in commemoration of the great event.

We shall keep our readers informed of every thing of importance connected with the further progress of this international work.

Since the above was in type, we have received four days later news from Europe by the arrival of the Atlantic. The following is all that relates to the telegraph:

The telegraph squadron was at Plymouth. Future movements were to be determined upon as a meeting of the directors of the telegraph company on the day of the Atlantic left. The general opinion of those most qualified to form a judgment, appears to be that we have learned enough in the first easy to render the success of the next attempt by the cable morally certain. Two important points have been decisively set at rest, by what has already been achieved. The unparalleled length of the cable, and the vast depth to which it was sunk, have presented no insuperable difficulties to the telegraphic work. Until the final disaster occurred, necessity was flushed along the 2500 miles of wire, a portion of which was submerged to the depth of very nearly two miles in the ocean. The principal troubles appear to be in the paying-out gear, and the great force of the current. In the next venture, everything of this kind will be taken into calculation. The mechanism for passing the cable into the water will receive all the improvements of which it is susceptible, and the time will be so taken as to be able to secure three weeks of favorable weather, there can be no reason for despairing of ultimate success. So says the London News.

The London Star says it is estimated that the outside cost of the Company will sustain in consequence of the failure will be £25,000. It is fully expected that at least one-half of the sunk cable will be recovered. All that is within 400 fathoms will be got up, but that portion in deeper water, in all probability, not recovered. The cable will, it is understood, be forthwith hauled up.

CORRECTIONS. A correspondent at Canton, speaks of some slight errors in the communication of "S." last week. He says—Your correspondent speaks of the 1000 acres in the "Oxbow," being owned by two persons. This is a grand mistake. Instead of two, there are six farms contained in the "Oxbow," besides some small lots. Also, he says the Cemetery is on the farm of Dr. Holland. This is wrong. It is on the farm of the late Joseph Holland, by whom it was bequeathed to the town, as a public burying ground.

NEW POST OFFICES. A new Post Office has been established at Fryeburg Centre, and H. G. Farrington appointed Postmaster. Also, another at North Newcastle, W. W. Woodbury, Postmaster.

NEW CASH. Mr. Lyman Whittier of Vienna brought in a fine sample of fine corn, of the present season's growth, on Monday. It is of the Dutch variety, and is the most forward of any we have yet seen.

APPOINTMENT. We learn that Lieut. O. O. Howard, recently stationed at the Kennebec Arsenal in this city, has been ordered to West Point, as assistant Professor of Ethics in the Military Academy.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

For the Maine Farmer.

SUMMER, 1887.

Mr. Error:—Here I am, inhaling the invigorating air, and quaffing the pure water of one of the most hilly towns of Oxford Co. It is situated midway between the waters of the Great and Little Androscoggin, on the height of land, and, of course, the face of the town is exceedingly uneven and broken. There are several high peaks, or mountains, some of whose summits are bare rocks, while others are covered with verdure to the top. The growth was originally, and is now, where left, mostly hard wood. I have not seen a pine or hemlock tree in the town. The soil is rather light, than otherwise, for a hilly country, very few ledges showing themselves above the surface, except on the very highest portions; and generally the land is not very strong. I judge there are about stones enough to divide it into convenient fields and pastures, with but few to spare. The hills are far from being steep; and the fields, generally, are inclined just enough to freely drain off the surplus water, without being so much so as to render them inconvenient for cultivation. The settlement of the town commenced in 1783; and, I judge, from its appearance, was early occupied in every part. There is no part of the town, that I have seen, which is not dotted over with farms and dwellings, except the highest hills,—and even some of them are cleared and improved high up towards their summits. The log houses and temporary fences of the first settlers are gone; the hastily erected, and not unfrequently, rudely constructed, dwellings of the next generation, are generally decayed or removed; and in their places, all over town, are to be seen neat, convenient, and well finished houses and other buildings, indicating a remarkable prosperity for a town which now dates only 74 years from the time the first trees were felled. Scarcely is there an old stump to be seen; and there is no old and decaying wood lying about the fields or pastures. The whole of the farms are either fields or forest. The boundary of each is distinctly defined; and there is no doubtable ground, grown up to bushes and weeds, which both field and forest would blush to own, if endowed with consciousness. I have seen but very little fence other than stone wall; and for the very good reason that the forest affords but little other fencing material, as the hard wood growth is poorly adapted to this purpose. This apparent want of a fence, however, instead of being a real disadvantage, is one reason of their enduring prosperity. The farmer, instead of spending his time, labor and capital in building temporary wooden fences, which are constantly going to decay, at once encloses his fields with stone, when once done, it is done—not only for his own life-time, but for that of his children, and his grand-children. The fence and the field are equally enduring. And besides this he has made a permanent improvement upon his field by removing the obstacles to its early cultivation.

There is a great deal of beautiful scenery in this town. Having spent last night at the house of a friend, Nath'l Gerrish, Esq., who lives high up upon the rising ground that finally becomes "Black Mountain," on arising this morning and going to the grounds in front of his dwelling, a view met my eye, the like of which, for beauty and loveliness, is no where to be seen except among the hills. In the rear are his fields and pastures, in one of which were grazing his flocks and herds, fattening upon mountain herbage; and the other was smooth as a lawn, from which has recently been removed a crop of hay, or in which were growing luxuriant crops of corn, potatoes, and grain. All around his buildings, which are the very perfection of buildings for a farmer, are fruit trees, loaded with fruit. Within doors a wife and daughter, making home a very paradise of delight. This is the domestic scenery. And now for the natural scenery. Back of his house, and within one mile, rises the lofty summit of the mountain, extending in a circular form around from the north to the west. Away in the south and east, at some four miles distant, are the summits of hills bounding the horizon, generally having fields and pastures to their tops, with occasional groves between. The intervening space is a basin of smaller hills all spotted over with farms and buildings, orchards and corn fields, patches of grain ripe for the harvest, and herds of cattle grazing upon the hill sides. A broad meadow, through which meandered a stream, varied the scene, and a beautiful lake glistened in the distance.

Away on a distant hill was seen a church edifice, and school-houses sprinkled here and there combine to make up the enchanting view. Groves of every varied size dot the landscape over, whilst hay-makers and reapers gave life and activity to the scene. Such a view as this, seen on a summer morning, whilst the invigorating air of the mountain plays upon the lungs, will cure more of the maladies to which the flesh is heir, than all the boluses and pills that were ever made. If this should meet the eye of any poor, cadaverous, bent over dyspeptic, who is loitering around some luxurious home in the city, sloping in the morning until almost high noon, riding out to take the air in the evening, drinking tea and coffee, and smoking cigars, taking bottle after bottle of medicine, and expecting to die, very soon, let him or her, no matter which it is, take the cars and go to Livermore Falls, and then start and walk over the hills of Livermore, Hartford and Sumner, until he finds friend Gerrish away up at the foot of Black Mountain, and there he may stop and rest. Let him stop there until "Autumn in her sober livery has all things clad," be up in the morning and eat his breakfast at six o'clock, clad with the boys and girls, roam over the pastures, and help look up the sheep, assist in husking the corn, go on to the mountain and get some blueberries, try your skill at telling stories and cracking jokes with your landlord, and in amiability and kindness with his wife, if you be a lady, just be a woman whilst you are there, and assist her in making her chow; walk to meeting on every Sabbath, and when your visit is ended, pay just one half what it will cost to bill yourself at home, (it is all you will be charged,) walk over the hills to Paris, take the cars and go home, and if you are not sounder in body and better in soul, just let me know it, and I will take the words of this advice back. Any way you are welcome to it, if you will only try the experiment, and if you do not I ask no pay.

Summer, like all hill towns, produces immense crops of grass. It grows spontaneously everywhere as soon as the trees are removed. Of course it is a state raising town. The grazing ground of the cattle on the hills and mountains always afford an unlimited supply of the best of feed. Mr. Gerrish informed me that his sheep rambled off during the summer upon the mountains, where they remained in perfect safety until the opening of winter, when they always came to their own accord to the barn, in the very best condition. Mr. Benj. Heald, in this town, has one of the largest and best stock raising farms perhaps in this country. He keeps some twenty-five cows, and his dairy is very profitable. Last year he purchased seven cows for which he gave seven hundred dollars. He has a large stock of other cattle, horses and sheep.

Almost every farm in this town has a very large orchard. The trees seem to be remarkably thrifty and productive. I think that the land is better adapted to orcharding than almost any

other part of the State. A very large portion of the trees seem to be well loaded with fruit. Corn has attained a very large growth, and needs only a few weeks more of warm weather to be an abundant crop. Potatoes promise wonderfully well, very little indication of rust or rot as yet. Wheat is injured somewhat by the weevil, but still there are some good crops. With a favorable fall to ripen off the late crops, the farmers in this vicinity will secure a most abundant harvest. There is a great amount of corn planted on the hills of Oxford. It is considered the surest crop that can be put into the ground. Nothing but an early frost ever injures it, and that seldom comes on the hills. It is frequently the case, that vines and the tenderest plants are green and growing, six weeks after everything is dead on the plains and intervals.

A few statistics of this town, for which I am indebted to a writer in Drew's Rural Intelligence, will close my rambling communications. They are chiefly indicative of the high moral tone, and of the intelligence of this community. In 1850 there were 1150 inhabitants. There are five religious societies, two of which have constant preaching, and the others occasionally, two meeting houses, and fourteen school houses. \$1200 are expended annually in the education of youth. Three permanent Sabbath schools, three Post Offices, at one of which more than 65 periodicals are distributed weekly. All this in a town where there is no village of any importance, two or three traders only, and a very few mechanics. Almost the whole town are farmers, but their statistics prove them to be farmers of the New England type. The church and the school-house with them, are matters of first importance.

Sumner, Aug. 24, 1887.

For the Maine Farmer.

CROPS, &c., IN WESTERN OXFORD.

For the past few days the weather has been pleasant, and the farmers have improved it in securing their grain, and the balance of their crop. Since the last week in June, there have scarcely been two days in succession without rain. During the month of July, we had thunder for fifteen days in succession. Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather the hay crop is unusually large and but little damaged. The wheat crop is full an average, the weevil having damaged it but little. Corn is backward, but the growth of stalk is large and if the season continues favorable the crop will be abundant. Potatoes look well, but little of the disease has as yet discovered itself. Fall feed is abundant and cattle of all descriptions very high. Mr. Thos. Tibbetts, of Lovell, has a last spring steer calf, height, 4 feet 4 inches, length 5 feet 2 inches, girth 4 feet 6 inches, color red with white ring about the eyes and white upon the legs, which he would like to mate. He will give \$25, or take the same for him.

In passing through the pasture of Samuel Brigham, of Sweden, I saw a flock of 7 sheep and 15 lambs, 6 of the sheep bore twins and the seventh had three. Who is ahead of old Oxford on lambs? Bears have made their appearance in some of the corn fields in this region, and the boys are to-day in ambush, determined to give them a meal of cold lead. Success to their undertaking!

Sweden, Aug. 26, 1887.

NEW PATENTS. Among other patents bearing date the 25th ult., we notice the following to citizens of New England—

Wm. W. Ayres, of Worcester, Mass., for improved filter. Sheldon Canfield, of Derby, Conn., for improvement in umbrellas and parasols. John Carpenter, of Stonington, Conn., for improved device for piercing blind slate to receive the staples. Thaddeus Fowler, of Waterbury, Conn., for improved pin-sticking machine. Charles H. Hinkley, of Stonington, Conn., for improved method of rendering the mouths of trunks, mail bags, &c., water tight. Lucius J. Knowles, of Warren, Mass., for improvement in steam pressure regulators. Charles E. Marwick, of Portland, Me., for improvement in ship's capstans. Edwin A. Schofield, of Westbury, N. Y., for improvement in looms. John Toutin, of New Worcester, Mass., for improvement in vibrating shears. Stephen Woodward, of New London, N. H., for improved method of clamping logs in cross-cut sawing machines. Wm. W. Wickham, of Boston, Mass., for improvement in sewing machines. Samuel Larkin, of Bridgeport, Conn., assignor to the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, of same place, for improvement in sewing machines. Wm. W. Willmott, of Boston, Mass., assignor to himself, Amos H. and Charles H. Brainard, of same place, for improvement in boot crimps.

BUSINESS OF THE A. & S. L. R. R. We copy from the Advertiser the following statement of the business of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railway, for the week ending the 15th ult.:

ACCT. OFFICE.
Statement of traffic for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 15th, 1887.

No. of Local Passengers,	15,329,	\$20,292.63
" Foreign "	3,076,	5,314.63
" Freight and mail "	1,089,	2,206.65
No. of Express and sundries,		
No. of Local Freight and mail "	3,343,	10,346.32
No. of Freight and Lumber, "	966,350,	2,490.54
No. of Cattle Firewood, "	1,253,	1,887.14
No. of Express Freight and mail "	927,	1,099.76
Total,		\$46,705.27
Week ending Aug. 16, 1886,		\$26,360.00
Increase,		\$20,345.27
Total traffic for July 1, 1887, to date,		1,082,872.72
Total traffic for same period last year,		1,082,872.72

J. HADKINS, Auditor.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES. The present prospect is that those two necessities of life are decidedly on the fall. The Boston Journal says—

The decline in those staples continues. The East Boston Sugar Company have put down the price of their crushed sugars three quarters of a cent within a day or two. Sales of 800 barrels have been made at 11 1/2 cts per lb. A lot of molasses changed hands on Wednesday at forty-three cents a gallon, for which, a short time ago, seventy-two cents was refused!

MAPS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY. A new and accurate map of Franklin County is in preparation to be published by Colton. When the Androscoggin Railroad is finished to Farmington, it will open for tourists that delightful section of Maine, and this map will be of great service to them. C. C. Hall, of Portland, is agent for it.

MUSICAL CONVENTION. The Maine State Musical Association will hold their fourteenth annual convention at Waterville, on Tuesday, 15th inst. The Teachers' Class, under the direction of Prof. B. F. Baker and J. W. Adams of Boston, will be in session for eight days.

DEATH OF R. W. GRIFFITH. Rufus W. Griffith, well known as an eminent writer, died in New York, on Thursday evening last. He was native of Vermont, and was 41 years of age. For a number of years he was the editor of Graham's Magazine.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES BY THE ACRE. We understand that there is now stored on a wharf in South Boston, in bond, over six acres of sugar cane. There are also large quantities in other localities. What is to become of it all? There is a similarity large stock in all the principal cities of the United States. It is estimated that there is not a scarcity of these articles, now become a necessary of life, that has run up the price more than double within a year. [Boston Journal.]

GATHERED NEWS FRAGMENTS, &c.

Sale of a Wife at Worcester, England. One of these immoral and illegal transactions was recently completed at Worcester. The agreement between the fellow who sold and the fellow who bought is given in the Worcester Chronicle: "Thomas Middleton delivered up his wife, Mary Middleton, to Phillip Rostins, and sold her for one shilling and one quart of ale, and part wholly and solely for life, not trouble one another for life. Witness, Signed Thomas Middleton. Witness, Phillip Rostins. Witness, S. H. Stone, Crown Inn, Friar street."

The Indian War. Augusta, Ga., August 25. Advice from Florida state that the Indians had hoisted a white flag, and strong hopes were entertained that the war was over.

United States Revenue. The revenue of the United States during the present fiscal year, it is calculated at Washington, will reach eighty millions, or thirty millions more than are necessary. This added to the twenty millions surplus last year, will make fifty millions.

Postal. In answer to a letter, the General Post Office has decided that the seller's price mark on the fly leaf of a book sent by mail subject the whole to letter postage.

The Michigan Southern Railroad Company's Steamers. Buffalo, Aug. 28. The attachments reported yesterday to have been laid upon the boats belonging to the Michigan Southern Railroad Company, plying between this city and Toledo, in connection with the railroad, have not yet been released, and they are still in the hands of the sheriff. No boat leaves to-night, and travel by this route is entirely suspended.

Probably Fatal Fluid Accident. Mary Crowley, a domestic in the family of Draper Ruggles, Esq., in Worcester, was very severely, and probably fatally, burned on Friday, by an explosion of fluid in a can from which she was pouring the combustible stuff to aid in kindling a fire. The Ray State says her death was momentarily expected at 12 o'clock. She is since dead.

Perilous Situation. While Mr. Gardner Pope of South Hardwick, Vt., was digging sand from a high bank, on Tuesday of last week, near Montpelier, the bank gave way and covered him as he was standing erect, one foot above his head. His situation was accidentally discovered, after he had been some time in this position, by two young men, who dug him out of the sand. When taken out he was cold and unconscious, but is now well, with the exception of being quite sore and lame.

Inauguration of the Brock Monument. The Niagara Mail says that a grand military excursion to Queenstown Heights, from all parts of Canada, will take place on the 13th of October next. The inauguration of the new monument to the memory of General Brock will take place on that occasion.

The National Hotel. The Washington Union says that Messrs. Chapman & Co. of New Hampshire, have leased the National Hotel establishment, and are now engaged in overhauling and thoroughly renovating it, with the view of soon opening it to the public.

Canada a Kingdom. A provincial paper mentions a rumor that the object of the Governor General's visit to England is to consult on the project of a union of the British North American provinces under a King, to be supplied from the present beautiful royal stock.

Concocted Forgery. Daniel C. Emery, of Bangor, has been tried for forgery. This is the case where Emery forged a check on the Eastern Bank, using the name of A. M. Roberts, its President. But the forgery was discovered, and he was arrested in a short time, and the money recovered. He was declared guilty.

Fallen Bridge. A whole span of the large Peabody river bridge at Gorham, N. H., fell last Friday. A two horse team and driver were on it at the time, and went down with it twenty feet on the rocks. The driver was uninjured, the horses escaped with a few scratches, and only an axle-tree of the wagon was broken.

A Maine Pearl. A valuable pearl was lately found by a farmer of Appleton, in a clam taken from a brook near his residence. It was taken to Boston and inspected by a number of dealers in such articles, who valued it at the sum of \$500, and \$200 has been actually offered for it. The pearl is perfectly round, of a delicate rose color, and weighs 9-16 carats.

MAN PICKED UP AT SEA.

Capt. Dudley H. Davis, of the schooner Bloomer, which arrived here yesterday morning from Salem, reports to us a somewhat remarkable incident of his voyage. On Saturday afternoon, while off the left of shore about 10 miles from between Thatcher's Island and Boom Island, he passed a pilot boat, with his sails flapping in the wind, and no person appearing on board of her. Running close to her bows, he hailed her, but received no answer. Thinking the crew might be temporarily below, Capt. Davis continued on his course, and after running about a mile and a half, had his attention attracted by a call from some unknown source; and upon the call being repeated, he discovered a short distance to the leeward, a man in the water, apparently just able to keep his head above the surface. A rope was immediately thrown to him, a boat got over to his assistance, and he was taken on board the Bloomer, in a completely exhausted condition. The drowning man proved to be Mr. Michael Stevens, of the pilot boat America, of Newburyport. An hour and a half previous, while standing upon the stern of his pilot boat, with a spy glass in his hand, he was looking at the sea being at the time asleep below deck, a sudden movement of the boom had knocked him overboard, and unknown to his sleeping companions, he was left struggling in the water. Being a good swimmer, he was able to keep himself afloat for some time, but his strength remaining when the Bloomer approached him. Being to the leeward, his feeble cries provisionally reached Capt. Davis; but had he been to windward, he would have been unable to have made himself heard. While his strength lasted, he had used his exertions to swim after his boat, but finding the chase a hopeless one, and his strength waning, he directed his energies to save himself from drowning. Every attention which his condition required was bestowed upon him by Capt. Davis, and when he reached Portland, he had completely recovered from the effects of his perilous adventure. To-day he will return to his family in Newburyport, who are undoubtedly in deepest sorrow for his supposed loss. [Portland Advertiser.]

ACCIDENT AT THE CENTRE STREET SCHOOL HOUSE. A little son of Thomas B. Cook, about 12 years of age, while in the act of sliding down the stair banisters, in the third story of the Centre St. School House, yesterday afternoon, lost his balance, and fell to the floor, a distance of 22 feet. His fall was broken by striking the banisters in the second story as he descended, and it was thought the only injury sustained was the slight fracture of two of his ribs. His escape from being dashed to pieces was almost miraculous. [Portland Advertiser, 29th.]

SAD ACCIDENT. Mr. Richard Perley, a painter, about 50 years old, was killed this morning by falling from a platform at the Cemetery, while engaged in painting the new gate. He was found about 10 o'clock, lying at the foot of the ladder, with a bad bruise on his face, and bleeding at the mouth. He was able to talk for half an hour, when on being removed a few feet, he died almost instantly. [Waterville Mail.]

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